CENTENNIAL OF EVACUATION

Continued from First Page.

dow was in a house opposite the Fifth Avenue Pres byterian Church. Here in a parlor window was a group of four children, blue-eyed and flaxen-haired, two boys in knickerbockers and jackets and two little girls in white pinafores. They all had Evacnation medals on their breasts, and were armed with small banners, which they waved vigorously whenever they saw a uniform or even the approach to it worn by the members of the Grand Army.

All the heads of the cross streets on Fifth-ave along the line of the procession were occupied by wagons at an early hour; in some instances at 6 o'clock. Those that are used for carrying safes were in great force. Some of these were tilted up at the fore end, for the purpose of establishing rows of seats in an ascending scale. Others were more primitive and had only planks ranged on barrels. All these devices for accommndating the public that kept increasing in the avenue momentarily, were blown out of existence by a cruel breath of a police captain's mouth ordering them all to be cleared away. The obdurate policemen did not even spare an old fire-engine-Washington No. 1from Flatbush, which dates back to March, 1821. It was a venerable and rickety concern, and the bouquets with which it was loaded made it seem even more battered and decrepit by the contrast which their bright freshness offered with the old hose and dilapidated furnishing. It was posted at Fifth-ave, and Thirty-fifth-st., on the east side, and there was continually a crowd about it until the decrees of the police captain were carried into

The crowds grew and grew from moment to mo ment, and were obviously composed of country folks and the toilers of the city, to whom a holiday and a great procession are as dear as an apple to a schoolboy. Though there was an absence of fashionable and expensive dolmans made of brocade plushes and velvets, there was a gorgeons display of wonderful hats bedecked with ostrich feathers of every conceivable hue. Many were the medals which young pedlers were selling vigorously. There was a steady promenating of the avenue previous to 9 o'clock up and down, but interest seemed to centre about the Windsor Hotel, where the Philadelphia Light Horse were stationed as an escort to the President. The people whispered to each other that General Grant would be in the same landau. All of a sudden the promeunding ceased, and the thousands and tens of thousands crystallized into a standing army of spectators with their faces toward the street.

IN AND AROUND MADISON SQUARE. At a little after 7 a. m. Madison Square began to anticipate the scene of bustle and confusion which was to take place there for eight consecutive hours. Although the display of bunting was not specially striking there was enough to add a touch of color and suggest an air of festivity. The Fifth Avenue Hotel contented itself with the usual three large flags flying from the flagpoles on the roof. The Albemarle had two tastefully festooned ensigns over the entrance. The Hoffman House was bare save for an immense English Union Jack which was aggressively hung from a private window early in the forenoon. The Brunswick had a small display. The most noticeable front was that of a store immediately opposite, which was festooned artistically from basement to roof. o'clock the street cars were By 8 o'clock the street cars were already beginning to set down nearly all their crowded loads of passengers in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel while along Twenty-third-st., from both the east and west side elevated railroads, a steady stream of passengers debouehed on Madison Square. The narrow deal boards which formed the seats of the grand stand crected just opposite the Worth Monument already contained a few early birds bent on securing the early worm of a good position; already the ubiquitous small boy was beginning to climb over the railings and trying to secure a base of operations on the monument. By half-past 8 there were at least fifty people huddled up at the north end of the stand so as to escape the bitter wind which was blowing and banking up the rain clouds in a threatening manner.

It was a clocked and by that time the stand was

It was 9 o'clock, and by that time the stand was of the stores and portions of the hotels. Needless to say that every window and every balcony had its full complement while even the roofs were not un-tenanted by men, women and children, clutching desperately to chimney-stacks and cornices to save themselves from being blown over. By half past 9 the crowd was at its thickest and a four-horse bathemselves from being blown over. By half past 9 the crowd was at its thickest and a four-horse barouche, in which were a stout man with gray side whiskers, and another with a full grizzly beard, holding a cigar firmly between his teeth, had some difficulty in threading its way up Fifth-ave. As soon as the people caught sight of the occupants, however, a straggling cheer was raised, and hats were raised to the President and an ex-President of the United States. A carriage which followed immediately afterward contained a remarkable-looking figure with a scarred face, who repeatedly bowed and lifted his white beaver high-hat to those on the sidewalks, who nudged each other and pointed him out as Attorney-General Brewster. Three-quarters of an hour afterward the blue-coated squad set to work earnestly and resoluted. Brewster. Inter-quarter blue-coated squad set to work earnestly and resolutely, and by slow degrees began to clear the line of march. It was hard work, and required a play ful use of the over-ready club around the legs of of march. It was hard work, and required a playful use of the ever-ready club around the legs of small boys, and much pushing and hustling of older delinquents, who would persist in standing in the centre of the road. Little by little, however, order was evolved out of chaos, and by half-past 10, when the first squad of mounted policemen passed the Worth Monument, not even the minutest of urchins had as much as the toe of his shoe over eurb-stone.

BETWEEN MADISON AND UNION SQUARES Long before daylight the sidewalks and stoop of houses in Fifth-ave, between Twenty-third and Fourteenth sts. began to fill with. people who de sired to get good positions for seeing the great procession. When the carriages containing the tinguished guests at length made their appearance and the music of half a dezen brass bands was heard in the distance, every foot of standing room on either side of the avenue was occupied by surging mass of spectators. The huge windows of surging mass of spectators. The huge windows of several business houses fronting on Fifth-ave, had been fitted up with tiers of seats all of which were occupied by well-dressed women and children. Swarms of boys clustered about the branches of the leafless trees; boys climbed the telegraph and electric light poles and perched upon the cross-bars and iron steps; and finally each of the unused streetlamp columns was caped by a jolly, noisy urchin. Baggage wagons, carts and tracks fitted with rude seats filled the head of every street crossing the avenue. Tickets to these saids were sold at vices baggare wagons, carry and the searts filled the head of every street crossing the avenue. Tickets to these seats were sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$5. The falling rain did not seem to dampen the enthusiasm of the crowd in

AT UNION SQUARE. Fourteenth-st., Fifth-ave. and Broadway, in th neighborhood of Union Square, were fringed with people who wished to secure the best coign of vantage available to view the parade before 9 o'clock Half an hour later the stand erected at Fourteenthst. and University-place was filled with the persons who had received tickets of admission, and not until the rain had become pitiless did the numbers decrease. The fringe of people on the sidewalks gradually widened into a deep band of humanity until locomotion was well-nigh impossible. Wagons, carts, coaches and other vehicles, almost of every description, formed a barricade all along the southern side of the square. Decorated with flags and bunting that made up in quantity what was sadly lacking in quality, this line of tangled wheels, poles, wagon-bodies and horses presented more color than could be seen elsewhere in the square. Some of these vehicles were occupied by family parties, but most of them, provided with improvised seats made of planks, were filled by sight-seers who paid for the privilege of temporary possession. At the north end of the square no signs of special decoration were to be noted on the string of pennants and flag that flapped as usual in the face of the Everett House, and the Morton House was the only building that presented a front covered with bunting, coats of arms, flags and festoons in the national colors. Looking upward, however, a person saw the American flag floating from the flagstaff of nearly every building as far as the eye could reach. The windows of every building from which a view could be obtained of gradually widened into a deep band of humanity building from which a view could be obtained of the route of the parade were filled with faces, and in spite of the rain many roofs were lined by people with and without nubrellas. Sounds of music were faintly heard at the reviewing stand every jow minutes, and looking across the square toward

Fourth-ave, the observer could see through the bare-limbed trees and the occasional gaps in the moving crowd of people a flash of the blue coats of soldiers or the red shirts of firemen, moving up town with a band at the head of every column.

FROM UNION SQUARE TO THE CITY HALL. In Breadway, from Union Square to the City Hall, crowds of people began to assemble along the sidewalks and in the windows of business houses before 8 o'clock, and the great thoroughfare presented a gay appearance in spite of the threatening look of the clouds overhead. A double row of great buildings could be seen stretching south from Grace Church for nearly two miles, with numberle s flags floating above them and with their high le s flags floating above them and with their high fronts covered with fluttering bunting of many colors. Only a few of the larger buildings were adorned with special emblematic designs; but nearly every one, large and small, had at least a few flags hung from its windows. The decorations consisted almost entirely of red, white and blue bunting and American flags; there was a marked absence of foreign national emblems. Over the main portal of Grace Church a large American flag was draped, and the St. Denis Hotel opposite was brilliantly decorated with bunches of small flags below each of the windows. Bunting and National flags were draped in profusion on the Potter Building, at Astor-place and Broadway, and the Theatre Comique just below was festooned with gay streamers, canght up here and there with emblematic designs. In the upper windows of the theatre a number of boys and men in Knickerbocker costume were sitting. The large building of Bronner & Co., at Houston-st., was handsomely decorated. Large banners were floated across the street from the roof, and the large show-windows contained an elaborate Moorish design consisting of an American eagle and a bust of Washington all draped in brocade, velvet and lace. The Grand Central and St. Nicholas Hotels were profusely decorated. Rogers, Peet & Co. made a fine display, and over the main entrance of the London and Liverpool Clothing Compan's building there was an emblematic group of wax figures containing a doll-faced red-coat who was dying with a sweet look of health and happiness on his damask cheek. The most striking display was made by a Japanese business house, the whole front of whose building was hung with huge Japanese globes and bright-colored bunting.

By 9 o'clock the crowds on the sid-walks and in the street had become dense. There were men, women and children of every class and every condition with corether indiscriminately. Every fronts covered with fluttering bunting of many

By 9 o'clock the crowds on the sid-walks and in the street had become dense. There were men, women and children of every class and every con-dition mix-, together indiscriminately. Every store window had its tier of waiting sight-seers, every doorway was packed with people, and every stairway opening toward the street looked like a narrow slice of a crowded amphitheatre. Each side street where it crossed Broadway was blocked stairway obening toward the statet looked side street where it crossed Broadway was blocked with tracks, delivery wagons, cabs, open carriages, and decrepit carts all piled high or filled full with spectators auxious for the great show to begin. It did begin a little after 9 o'clock, coming first in a few detached raindrops and soon turning into a drenching shower. In a trice the street lost all its gayety and became a great chasm filled with rain and mist, with its high side walls hung with dripping cloth of many colors like a strange vegetable growth, and with a black singgish stream of bobbing umbrellas flowing at the bottom of the narrow gap. The sidewalks were wholly inadequate to accommodate the tens of thousands of dripping umbrellas, and the people trudged up and down in two great streams through the pastelike mud in the centre of the street. The utmost good-nature prevailed in spite of the discomforts overhead and underfoot from rain and mud, dripping hats and elbowing crowds. Carts and trucks filled with motley crowds of men and boys were driven up and down through the street, exciting jeers and laughter and returning the compliment with interest. Not a few wagon-loads of country people were seen also. A rickety cart drawn by a rawboned white horse and contaming four quaintly dressedspickaninnies, created roars of laughter. After waiting good-humoredly through the whole disagreeable morning the crowds about White-st. sent up the shout: "There they come," and far up toward Grace Church the regular front ranks of the procession could be seen through the mist with the black mass of umbrellas melting slowly away before them.

FROM THE CITY HALL TO THE BATTERY. Around the City Hall Park the crowds began to gather to await the procession as early as 8 o'clock, The throng surged to and fro, vainly trying to pack itself into the stand located there for municipal authorities. Checked in this effort it turned down Broadway toward the Battery, little branch streams pouring into every doorway and filling the buildngs to the roof. The windows in the City Hall buildings facing Broadway were all occupied, but It was 9 o'clock, and by that time the stand was almost full, save for the first two rows of seats, and the triangular plot of ground around the monument was crowded with people, when a carriage and a pair dashed through the crowd at the Twenty-third-st. side of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the first of Governors left the hotel. During the next half hour the crowd increased with extraordinary rapidity and the large squad of policemen had much difficulty in keeping the people at all within bounds. The bulk of the crowd of course gathered around the Worth Monument and from there stretched in a solid mass up. Fifth Avenue. But even in Broadway the side-walks from Twenty-third ito Twenty-fifth sts. were blocked to passengers by sight-seers, who, afraid to venture in the struggling ranks of those next the line of march, were content to satisfy their curiosity by gazing at the hats of the coachmen and plumes of the officers from the steps of the stores and portices of the hotels. Needless to say that every window and every baleony had its they were too distant to command a good view. the streets to the exclusion of vehicles, so that it soon became necessary for the police to turn the stages and trucks from their direct routes to the side streets. The rain poured on this mass of annan beings with little effect except to render it more muddy and sticky, and even better humored than before. Umbrellas turned out by the hundreds and the venders of them soon disnosed of their stocks.

out by the hundreds and the venders of them soon disposed of their stocks.

"Reef your umbrella," some one would cry whose vision was interfered with by the objectionable article, and if it was not "reefed," it would sink out of sight so saddenly that the owner could not tell by what means. Ladies, who were slik circulars turned the furry sides out, and pushed among the crowd like great wet rabbits. Everybody seemed to think everybody else would become disgusted with the weather, but every one seemed to be determined to hold out the last and make the best of it. best of it.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE GOVERNORS. President Arthur, accompanied by Secretaries Lincoln and Folger and Attorney-General Brewster, left Washington on Sunday evening in a special car attached to the 10 o'clock train and arrived at Jersey City at 7:20 yesterday morning. The train was delayed nearly an hour by the breaking in two, at Metuchen, of a freight train. C. N. Bliss, from the Chamber of Commerce: C. S. Smith, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and also from the General Committee of Arrangements for Evacuation Day, and United States District-Attorney Elihu Root, from the Union League, the committee appointed to receive the President, accompanied by John H. Starin, A. Cheney and Messrs. Munger, Hooker, Fisher and Woolsey, entered the President's car upon its arrival and exchanged greetings with him and the members of his Cabinet. The party then was driven aboard the ferryboat Baltimore.

The signal was given and the Baltimore drew out from the slip. The escort squadron of steamers, numbering twenty-five, took positions on either side, with the flag-ship Sam Sloan on the port quarter. The President and his friends left their carriages and went to the stern of the ferryboat to witness the bursting of the bombs and rockets which were sent up from the deck of the flagship. But the sun had risen behind the clouds, and in the leaden light the brilliant fireworks appeared as ommon sparks. Upon arriving at Desbrosses-st. the carriages were re-entered and the party was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel for breakfast.

THE SCENE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL. The rotunda, corridors and parlors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were thronged shortly before 8 a. m. by the staffs of the various visiting Governors They were full military suits, consisting of dark blue cloth freek coats and trousers, with belt and sword attached. The gold epaulettes, or shoulder knots which were worn in some instances, the bright army buttons and gold cord looked tasteful and effective against the background of dark blue. The dress is neat and stylish without being gaudy, and is particularly adapted to setting off a good figure to advantage-which most of the members of the staffs had the good fortune to possessand not a few were also favored with handsome features. They looked picturesque as with easy grace they lounged and loitered about the hotel, and attracted many admiring and not always furtive glances from the lady guests of the hotel. The Presidential party and the Governors, with their respective staffs, had been directed to rendezvous in the gentlemen's parlor on the second floor at 8 o'clock. They were rather tardy in getting together, though James M. Varnum, of the Committee of Arrangements, was most assidous in his efforts to collect them. This was mainly due to the late arrival of the President and the members of his Cabinet who accompanied him.

By 8 o'clock there were not many in the parlor, but thereafter they began to come in in of New-York. The First Division of the National

groups of twos and threes, until by 8:30 the parlor was well filled; but it was not until nearly 9 o'clock that all the united Governors (with the exception of Governor Brown, of Rhode Island, who remained in his room until a start was made for the carriages), had assembled in the parlor with their staffs. Then, without exaggeration, the assembly might be called a brilliant one, both in appearance and the eminence of many present.

· HOW THE GOVERNORS LOOKED, Governor Butler, burly and rotund, chewing the stump of a eigar, was dressed in the full uniform of a Major-General. All the remaining Governors were in private dress, which rendered them conspicuous by contrast with the uniformed members of their staffs. Governor Cleveland, stout of form and strong in features, but looking as though the cares of office did not sit lightly on his shoulders, was one of the most conspicuous figures present. In striking contrast to him was the figure of Governor Waller, of Connecticut, short, stoutly built, with a large head with scanty black hair, clean-shaven, ruddy features, and bright piercing eyes; one would say he looked the healthiest of all the Governors. He stood for some time in conversation with General Butler, doubtless condoling with him for his defeat. Governor Barstow, of Vermont, a tall, slenderly built man, with a long pale face, and silken chin whiskers of a yellowish white color, looking like a university professor, did not converse much, but stood quietly observant of those around him. Another quiet man was Governor Robie, of Maine; with his tanned features and gray chin whiskers he would pass for a shrewd country farmer, who was given to getting what information could be had from looks. Governor Ludlow, of New-Jersey, with clean-shaven face, was another of the conspicuously healthy looking Governors. Governor Hale of New-Hampshire, with frosted beard and black hair tinged with gray, looked rosy and cheerful. Governor Hamilton of Maryland was also stout and florid. He was the only Governor who had not his staff with him. Nearly all the Governors looked in good health and spirits. The somewhnt frosty air seemed to have imparted a glow to the cheeks of such as were capable of taking on that addition.

General Grant did not arrive until shortly before scanty black hair, clean-shaven, ruddy features,

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General Grant did not arrive until shortly before General Grant did not arrive until shortly before 9 o'clock. Then he held an informal levee, and for several minutes was kept busy shaking hands. Governor Butler was among the first to address him, displaying his peculiar rolling gait as he walked across the room to do so, and in turn introduced each member of his staff. General Grant, Governor Cleveland and Governor Butler appeared to attract the greatest attention, and were each the centre of large groups. At 9 o'clock a member of the Committee of Arrangements called off the names of the Governors in the order in which they had been assigned to places in the carriages, and each in turn, as his name was called, left the room, followed by his staff. President Arthur, Secretaries Folger and Lincoln and Attorney-General Brewster did not enter the parior. The distinguished guests left the hotel by the Twenty-third-st. door. The crowd outside at the time was large, but by no means dense, and no demonstrations were made.

LEAVING THE HOTEL,

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The first to enter a carriage was Governor Cleve land. He was accompanied by Adjutant-General Farnsworth and Charles S. Smith, of the Committee on Arrangements. His staff, fifteen in number. filled the three following carriages. Governor Butler, Adjutant-General Dalton and Cornelius N. ler, Adjutant-General Daltor and Cornelius N. Bliss, of the General Committee, took seats in the next carriage, and were followed by Governor Butler's staff (ten persons) in four carriages. Governor Waller, of Connecticut, Adjutant General Conch and George W. Lane, of the General Committee, drove off in the next carriage, and the Governor's staff occupied the four following carriages. In the carriage next in line was Governor Ludlow, of New-Jersey, and Adjutant-General Stryker. Governor Ludlow's staff filled the following four carriages. Governor Hale of New-Hampshire, Governor Hamilton, of Maryland, and Adjutant-General Ayling occupied the next carriage that started, and they were followed by Governor Hale's staff in three carriages. Governor Hale's staff in three carriages. Governor Bourn, of Rhode Island, and Adjutant-General Dyer occupied the carriage immediately following, and the Governor's staff filled the next four carriages. Governor Barstow, of Vermont, and Adjutant-General Peck, were then driven off, and were followed by the Governor's staff in the next four carriages. Governor Robie, of Maine, and Adjutant-General Beale occupied the next carriage, and the Governor's staff were seated in the four carriages. Governor Robie, of Maine, and Adjutant-General Beale occupied the next carriage, and the Governor's staff were seated in the four following carriages. President Arthur and General Grant, walking side by side, then left the hotel, and with James M. Varnum, of the Committee of Arrangements, entered the next carriage in the line. The President looked remarkably well, as did also General Grant. They were followed by Secretary Folger and Secretary Lincoln, and they in turn by Attorney-General Brewster and Mr. Mehlichael, Marshall of the District of Columbia. The carriages began to leave the hotel at 9 o'clock, and it was 9:20 before the last was driven away. Bliss, of the General Committee, took seats in the driven away.

ASSEMBLING OF THE DIVISIONS.

THE PIRST DIVISION.

The various organizations comprising the First Division began to assemble soon 8 a. m. General Cochrane, the Grand after actively employed for an hour and a half in bringing order out of chaos. Getting in line the large number of carriages for the guests consumed a good deal of time. Fortunately the crowds were not dense, and there was plenty of room to form the column. The organizations were formed in the side streets, beginning at Fifty-seventh-st., with the right resting on Fifth-ave. As fast as the rear of one organization passed the head of the succeeding one, the latter fell into line, and this was continued all the way down the avenue The head of the column was supposed to start at 9 a. m. As a matter of fact it was 9:45 when the column began to move down the avenue. The rain had not then began to fail. The way was cleared by a detachment of mounted police, leaving the avenue free its entire width. The crowds were good-natured, too, and did not attempt to encroach on the reserved space, although the pavements were in many places densely crowded,

General Cochrane, in a Brigadier-General's uniform, rode at the head of a numerous staff. These were followed by the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, making a handsome show, with their bearskin helmets, dark hussar jackets, buckskin breeches and jack-boots. Then came the First Division proper, commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General N. H. Jackson. The military portion was composed of United States soldiers and marines. They consisted of a battalion of engineers, Captain J. H. Willard; Battalion 5th United States Artillery, Brevet-Colonel A. C. Wildrick; Battalion of Marines, Brevet Lieutenaut-Colonel Charles Haywood; Light Battery F, 5th United States Artillery, Captain W. F. Randolph; a detachment of Company F, 4th United States Artillery. Following the military were the guests in carriages. In the first carriage rode President Arthur, General Grant and Surrogate Rollins. Following there came other carriages with members of the Cabinet, the Governors of the various States and Army and Navy officers. The President received a Army and Navy officers. The President received a succession of cheers all the way down the avenue. There were 125 carriages altogether, containing, beside those already mentioned, various officials of the city government and those of the government of adjoining cities; members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Marine Society, the Stock, Produce, Cotton, Mining, Petroleum, Metal, and Mercantile Exchanges, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Historical Societies of the various States, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Veterans of 1812. The famous old Washington coach, elabororately decorated, and with liveried and powdered coachman and footmen, brought up the rear of the division.

THE SECOND DIVISION. The second division, which was composed of two divisions of the National Guard of New-York, the National Guard of Connecticut and New-Jersey and independent and veteran organizations, assembled with military promptness. The Connecticut troops were first on the field and, taking their position in East Fiftieth-st., shivered under the protection of the Cathedral for an hour or two before they took up thier line of march. The last in position was the veteran corps of the National Guard of New-York, headed by the 7th Regiment veterans, which did not reach West Forty-fourth-st., the place assigned it, until some time after the hour appointed for the starting of the procession. But the veterans found plenty of time to kick their heels on the cold pavement before they were called on to join the line. The division, which was under the command of Major-General Alexander Shaler, was massed in the side streets from Forty-fourth-st. to Fifty-fifthst., right resting on Fifth-ave. It was composed of

the first and second divisions of the National Guard

of New-York, the Connecticut National Guard, the

New-Jersey National Guard, independent organiza-

tions and the veteran corps of the National Guard

Guard, under command of General William G. Ward, comprised the First Brigade, Colonel Josiah Porter, with Batteries 1 and 2, and the Second Brigade, General Louis Fitzgerald, which was followed by the Connecticut and New-Jersey troops. The Second Division of the National Guard, under the command of Brigadier-General C. T. Christensen, was composed of the Third and Fourth Bri-gades, General Brownell and Colonel McLeer, while the veteran corps brought up the rear of the

Column.

The principal organizations were: The 22d Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Camp; 9th Regiment, Colonel William Seward, jr.; 11th Regiment, Colonel Frederick Unbekant: 12th Regiment, Colonel Frederick Unbekant: 12th Regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark; 89th Regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark; 89th Regiment, Colonel James Cavanagh; 8th Regiment, Colonel James Cavanagh; 8th Regiment, Colonel George D. Scott; 7tst Regiment, Colonel Richard Vose; Connecticut National Guard; 3d Regiment, Colonel W. H. Tubbs; 2d Regiment, Colonel C. P. Graham; 4th Regiment, Colonel G. S. Crofut; Fifth Battalion, Major F. M. Welch; Battalion 1st Regiment, Major A. L. Goodrich; Battalion of Veterans New-Haven Grays, Battation of Veterans Hartford City Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hendrick; Continental Guards, School No. 68; Battery A. Captain W. H. Lee; New-Jersey National Guard, 23d Regiment, Colonel Rodney C. Ward; 32d Regiment, Colonel Rodney C. Ward; 32d Regiment, Colonel Louis Finkelmier; 47th Regiment, Colonel Thomas V. Tuttle; 3d Battery, Captain H. S. Rasquin; 13th Regiment, Colonel D. E. Austen; 14th Regiment, Major Harry Nichol; 17th Separate Company, Captain Thomas Miller, jr.; Old Guard and Detachment of Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Reston, Major George W. McLean; Governor's Poot Guard of Connecticut, Major J. C. Kinney; Albany Burgess Corps, Captain Oscar Smith; Utica Citizens; Corps, Captain D. T. Everett; Battalion Providence Light Infantry, Major W. H. Thornton; Newpert Artillery (as infantry, Major W. H. Thornton; Newpert Artillery (as infantry, Colonel George H. Vaugha; 1st Cempany Washington Continentals (Newburg). Captain P. J. McDonald; St. Patrick's Alliance of America, Captain Thomas Cahill; Hibernian Rifles, Captain William Judge; Veteran Guards (colored), Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Breeman; and the veterans of the 7th, 71st, 23d, 9th, 13th, 11th, 69th, 22d, and 1st Pennsylvania Regiments.

The 23d Regiment was conspicuous among the Milliam Regiments. The principal organizations were: The

Regiments.

The 23d Regiment was conspicuous among the military organizations because it was in light marching order. In some of the frequent halts in the early part of the march, the front companies saug in recitative: "We want our overcoats, just now" which they followed with "We are thirsting and we would like to go round the corner."

THE THIRD DIVISION.

The third division of the procession consisted of the Grand Army of the Republic, in ten sub-divisions, and the Sons of Veterans, under the command of Major James B. Horner. The various posts from this and other States were assigned to assemble near Fifth-ave., from Thirty-ninth to Forty-third sts. Nine o'clock was the hour appointed, but five minutes before the time there was little indication that the Grand Army would be numerously represented beyond the occasional appearance of straggler dressed in dark blue uniform with brass buttons, and a black hat or-namented only by a band of black and vellow cord and the gilt letters "G. A. R." Soon after the time named the crowds, which then had blocked the avenue and adjacent streets for an hour, were awakened from the monotony of waiting patiently by hearing the strains of a band marching through Forty-second-st. This was the the signal for a rush and Sumner Post, No. 24, the uniform of the comrades as yet unsoiled by rain, received heartily applause from the spectators, as it marched to Forty-first-st. From then until after 10 o'clock the various posts appeared in all the adjoining streets and took their positions in the places that had been allotted them.

Each post as it appeared received recognition from the crowd. James C. Rice Post, No. 29, carried two tattered and torn battle-flags, with bright, new American colors between them. Thaddeus Stevens Post, No. 255, came next, and was composed of fifteen colored men, two of whom were frummers, and three others bore the colors. The drummers, and three others bore the colors. The members of Lincoln Post, of Elizabeth, were dressed in the Zonave costume, and the standard-bearer carried the remnants of a flag that had been riddled with bullets beyond recognition. Koltes Post, No. 32, waited on the west side of Forty-third-st, and consisted of about 100 men. Twelve battle-flags that had evidently seen much service were a feature of the parade of the post. In West Fortieth-st, Sedgwick Post, No. 186, appeared shortly before 10 o'clock, and was made up of boys, whose ages ranged between nine and fifteen, dressed in bright Zonave colors, Major Blumer's little daughter, age about ten, attired in a bright cardinal-colored dress and wearing the conventional zonave cap with a long tassel, remained by the side of her father, who was in command. She had a miniature canteen strapped to her side. When the rain began to fall, the boys with fless and drums struck up with much spirit the air, "Marching Through Georgia." This occasioned much applause from the veterans in the street and rather nettled the older boys who formed the advance guard of Thomas S. Dakin Post. The latter then repeated the air with evident sarisfaction that they were able to cope with their younger rivals.

The head of the procession passed the Grand Army posts soon after 10 o'clock, and from then the men remained in the pouring rain until 12:10 p. m., when they fell in the rear of the procession. members of Lincoln Post, of Elizabeth, were

THE FOURTH DIVISION.

It was an hour and a half after the head of the procession had passed East Thirty-eighth-st, that the Fourth Division, commanded by General Charles P. Stone, wheeled into Fifth-ave, and began its march to the Battery. It had long before begun to ssemble, for it was shortly after 8 o'clock when General Stone unsheathed a scimetar, which he had received as a present in Egypt, and received the salute of the veterans of the 5th N. Y. Volunteers, who were first to arrive at the rendezvous of the division, under George W. Campbell. The remaining yeteran volunteer organizations, of which the Grand division was composed, and which were divided into two sub-divisions, did not display that promptness which is supposed to be one of the more narked virtues of the old soldier, for the companies straggled into line with an exasperating tardiness.

But Thirty-eighth-st. in the early morning, be fore the rain began to fall, presented a pretty bit f color, with its background of brown-stone houses, and the daubs of searlet here and there which were made by groups of zonaves, and softened by the battle-worn banners they carried. The veterans of he Mexican War, commanded by Captain Jacob R. Riley, were given a place on the right of the divison. Between them and the 5th Veterans came a horse whose reins, bands, bit and saddle were cov ered with flowers. He too was a veteran. It was the famous "Black Jack," who is the pet of the

the famons "Black Jack," who is the pet of the 5th Regiment, having been wounded at the battle of Gaines Mills, in 1862.

The first sub-division under the command of Major Churchill J. Cambreling, occupied Thirty-eighth-st. between Fifth and Fourth aves. It was composed of the two organizations mentioned, the Independent Veteran Volunteers, Captain Platte; Veterans of the 42d, Captain Cassey; Veterans of the 7th, General Von Schaick; Veterans of the 19th, Colonel Marshall; Veterans of the 73d, or the 2d Fire Zonaves, Matthew McCullough; Veterans of the 69th, T. J. O'Donolme; Veterans of the 45th, Franz Ficke; Veterans of the 41st, Colonel Krehfiel; Veterans of the 40th, Colonel Cannon, and the 8th New-York Volunteers, There were about 360 men in this division.

New-York Volunteers. There were about 500 men in this division.

The second sub-division, commanded by General James R. O'Heirne, was composed of twelve organizations and about 300 men. It formed on East Thirty-eighth-st. east of Fourth-ave, and occupied the street to Third-ave. It was composed of the Veterans of the 14th Regiment, John V. Eason: the Survivors of the Sykes Division; two parts of the Union Veteran Army, captained respectively by G. N. Tibbals and J. Haven; Veterans of the 164th, General DeLaev: Veterans of the 165th. Albert G. N. Tibbals and J. Haven; Veterans of the 164th, Albert White; Veterans of the 103d, Colonel Miller; Veterans of the 20th, Captain Stonebrook; Veterans of the 20th, Conrad Thunges; Veteran Singing Society, Peter Vogler; Veteran Zonaves, Captain Shehan; and the Soldiers and Sailors' Union, E. C. Walter. In joining the marching column the veterans marched eight abreast, and were vociferonsly cheered as they wheeled into line by the crowds in Fifth-ave.

THE FIFTH DIVISION.

The Fifth Division formed in West Thirtyeighth, East and West Thirty-seventh, East and West Thirty-sixth and East Thirty-fifth sts., General Lloyd Aspinwall commanding. He was at his post, at Fifth-ave, and West Thirty-eighth-st., at 9 a. m., and about the same time Superintendent Walling, Inspectors Murray and Dilks, and Captains Williams, McCullagh, Brogan, McDonnel and others appeared at 8 a. m. Fifth-ave, at this part of the city was almost devoid of people, save the draymen, who an hour before had taken positions at the corners with their carts and wagons, only to be driven away later. At 9 a.m. this district was a mass of people. West Thirty-seventh-st. between Fifth and Sixth aves., was filled with policemen on foot and policemen mounted. Across the way were the veterans of the Mexican War,

still in angry mood and sworn not to parade unless placed further front in the line.

In West Thirty-seventh-st, stood a glittering array of fire-engines, the horses impatient and the men in expectant mood. Assistant-Chief O'Shay had here, also, a detachment of the insurance patrol. In East Thirty-seventh-st, were the Hoboken firemen: in West Thirty-sixth-st. Chief Charles Gorman had collected his fiery host of the representatives of the old Volunteer Fire Department, in red shirts and grasping the old-time rope attached to their engines. On the East Side ex-Chief Decker had in command the Volunteer Firemen's Associa-

had in command the Volunteer Firemen's Association, of Philadelphia, whose fine appearance attracted attention. The bell-ringers of the old Fire Department were also gathered here, with Protective Engine Co. No. I, of Mt. Vernon. In East Thirty-fifth-st. were stationed the Tiger Light and Jackson Hose companies, of Long Island City, and the Astoria, Staten Island, Newton and Youkers Hook and Ladder companies.

At 10 a. m. the head of the procession passed West Thirty-eighth-st., just after the first drops of rain. It was 1:30 p. m. before the Fourth Division had passed, when the rain was falling in a shower. General Aspinwall and Superintendent Walling had kept up smiling countenances, however, and the mounted police had killed time by riding their horses back and forth through West Thirty-eighth-st. At 1:30 Superintendent Walling took off his overcoat and placed himself at the head of the battainon of police, while the rain poured upon him, and General Aspinwall drew his sword, waited a few minutes and then said "Forward." After a vexatious delay because of a halt in the line, the division began its march into Fifth-ave., but it did not pass Thirty-fifth-st, until 2 p. m.

THE SIXTH DIVISION. Before 7:30 o'clock the cross streets which had been set apart for the bodies comprising the Sixth Division of the procession were crowded with trucks and wagons with seats of every imaginable description, and as soon as the crowd began to ap-pear the proprietors of the trucks touted vigorously for custom. The street began to fill up with spectators before 8 o'clock. A number of the houseowners in Fifth-ave, attempted to keep their stoops clear by means of ropes stretched across them. At 8:30 Major John W. Coburn, of the general staff, who had been detailed to the command of the Sixth Division, in place of General Francis J. Herron, who was unable to be present, arrived and took up his position in East Thirty-fourth-st. With the assistance of his aides and a squad of Captain Williams's police he succeeded in clearing the trucks out of the streets set aside for his division.

The first organization to arrive was the grand ouncil of the F. M. T. A. B. Society, headed by President J. R. Feeny and aids resplendent in gold and green regalia. They were accompanied by the Brown City Band (colored). The green flag of Ireland at Thirty-third-st, and Fifth-ave, denoted the gathering place of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and St. Patrick's Alliance. About 9 o'clock the forty-nine divisions of the Hibernians headed by a brass band arrived and took up their position. As soon as the rank and file discovered that they had a wait of at least two hours they broke ranks and sought the seclusion granted by the various houses of refreshment in the neighborhood.

At 9:30 the great banner of the Tammany Society borne by eight braves in full war paint and feathers appeared in East Thirty-fourth-st, and Madisonave. Carriages with the sachems came next. These in turn were followed by 1,500 braves in full regalia, marshalled by Thomas S. Breunan. The line formed immediately in the rear of Major Coburn's staff. Following the Tammany men were fifty members of the Knickerbocker Club, adorned with long white hair and beards and supporting themselves with long staves. In West Thirty-fourth-st. five councils of the Order of United American Mechanics in uniform rested. The officers of the Approved Order of Red Men were in buckskin, paint and feathers, and mounted on horseback. They were followed by a wagon on which was a tableau representing an Indian encampment. In West Thirty second-st. 1,500 members of the Journeymen Stone-cutters Union, with aprons and mallets, were assembled. At 10:30 the head of the procession appeared in sight, and a squad of police, after the expenditure of an immense amount of breath and a vigorous applaceting of the procession appute the stream. ave. Carriages with the sachems came next. sight, and a squar of police, after the expenditure of an immense amount of breath and a vigorous application of club, succeeded in clearing the streets. The order was given to fall in. The aids succeeded in getting the many Hibernians into line, and as the last of the Fifth Division passed Thirty-fourth-st., Major Coburn took his place in the line.

BEGINNING THE MARCH.

General Cochrane, the Grand Marshal of the day, and his numerous aids reached Ffty-seventh-st, and Fifth-ave, at 9 o'clock. The regulars had been there for half an hour. These were the marines with their guyly attired band, the artillery, faultless in soldierly bearing, and the engineers with their spade bayonets that puzzled the folks immensely.

"Say, pa," said an inquisitive son, "do they put

them things into people's bodies ?" "They do, my son," was the emphatic answer. "I should think they wouldn't go into little men, ause there wouldn't be any room, they're so broad,

was the comment of the juvenile critic

Hardly had General Cochrane and his glittering staff halted, before a landaulet containing John Austin Stevens drove up and took position at the head of the street. Then came a throng of carriages, at their head a handsome landau, drawn by four horses, containing Mayor Edson. Alderman Waite and President Reilly were with the Mayor. The carriage of the Governor of New-York and his staff then filed into position. The next carriage contained the venerable form of Governor Butler. Some irreverent wag on the sidewalk shouted: Look out, boys, here's old Tewksburyer. It's bound to rain "; and by an extraordinary coincidence it began to drizzle immediately.

An acquaintance stepped up to the carriage and hook hands with him, saying: "Governor, you have brought bad weather with you from Lowell.' " So it seems," he answered; " but seems are not facts, and the fact is that Lowell is serene. I found the bad weather here in New-York."

The police had been informed that the carriages of the Governors would be drawn by bay horses, and that of the President by four black horses, so that when the black horses came up at a trot the President was immediately recognized. The blacks wheeled into Fifth-ave., headed by the mounted police, and followed by the Philadelphia Light Horse. The band of the marines played "Hail to the Chief," and then the procession started.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN FIFTH AVENUE. Fifth-ave, has often seen larger crowds than that which lined it, and yet there were a great many people on the sidewalks, standing as they did several rows deep back from the curbing, and making it difficult for people to pass. All of the door-steps, fences, balustrades, and even the window-ledges were taken possession of. But the peculiar feature was the large number of persons whose faces were to be seen behind glass. Apparently every householder on the avenue had invited all his friends to view the parade. In the parlor windows could be seen groups of elderly people. From the second stories there looked down young men and women. In the third story windows were arrays of rosy children's faces, a dozen pair of eyes at each window. Then on the upper floors or attics there was a great gathering of white-capped nurses, trim maids and bare-armed kitchen-girls. Several of the churches were opened, and gave shelter to those fortunate enough to be on good terms with the sextons. Among them were the Brick and the Fourth Universalist Churches.

The rain made the delay in starting the parade so disheartening that many people went home. A good many of the organizations that waited in the side streets found their ranks thinning instead of growing as the time passed on. The firemen waiting above Thirty-lifth-st. got their fiannel shirts well scaked before joining the parade, and General Aspinwall, who commanded this division, looked as if he wished he was the clerk of the weather, as he bestrode his dripping horse. At Forty-second-st. a group of Grand Army men and a few Caledonians in Scotch plauds and bare legs, shivered in the cold and made frequent sallies into the basement of the Hotel Bristol.

flags, which were not frequent. George Kemp's house at Fifty-sixth-st. showed two handsome flags. No decoration was to be seen on the Yanderbild houses. Large flags adorned the houses of W. Schley, H. R. Bishop and W. R. Garrison. The Windsor Hotel was the handsomest decorated building in upper Fifth-ave. Besides flags and bunting there were a full-length portrais of Washington and a shield bearing the words, "Union Forever" over the entrance. The Hotel Bristol unfurled several large banners. The Hotel Bristol unfurled several large banners. The house of R. S. Ely, at Thirty-fifth-st., had several flags on its front. One of the Goelet houses had a flag out. Mrs. A. T. Stewart's mansion showed soveral banners, as did Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler's house, opposite it. The decorations on the Brunswick were somewhat meagre, owing, it is said, to the failure of a decorator to do the work he agreed. In the street there was a wet but, on the whole, a good-natured crowd. Oceasionally one would hear such remarks as "Now, don't ye know better than to knock a body's hat off with your old parasol "or," Sarves you right, old woman, ye had a right to bring a waterproof and umbrelly."

AT MADISON AND UNION SQUARES. With careful and judicious packing the grand

stand in Madison Square might possibly hold nearly

500 people. Six hundred and fifty tickets were is

sued, and it is not surprising, therefore, not only that foresighted ticket-holders began to arrive an hour or more before the parade was announced to start, but that over a hundred late comers had to content themselves with such positions as they could secure on the sidewalk. By a quarter to 9 o'clock every seat was occupied save those reserved for the specially invited guests. Somewhere about the same hour Judge-Advocate Major Asa Bird Gardner, who had charge of the arrangements, left N. W. Emerson, of Massachusetts, politely to deny admission to the hundred and one applicants unprovided with tickets, and threaded his way through the throng to Delmonico's, reappearing in a few minutes followed by a long procession of venerable looking men. These were members of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the Loyal Legion. They were headed by Hamilton Fish, the president-general, who took his seat in the centre supported on one hand by Dr. W. A. Irving, of Pennsylvania, vicepresident-general, and A. J. Clinton, treasurer-general. Among the rest were Dr. H. A. Burgin, of New-York, assistant treasurer-general; John Schuyler, J. W. Chrystie, P. Van Cortlandt, Matthew Clarkson, W. H. Crosby, J. W. Greaton, Dixon H. Hughes, W. R. Talbot, Charles H. Ward, John R. Westbrook, J. B. Varick, N. P. Rice, all of New-York : Daniel Warton Lyman, Dr. Christopher C. Mason, Dr. John Sullivan, W. Dahone King and Dr. H. Barton Chapin, of Rhode Island: and Dr. H. Barton Chapin, of Rhode Island;
R.I. McSherry, Colonel Oswald Tilghman and H. R.
Duvall, of Maryland; Dr. Clifford, Stanley Sims
and Francis Barber Ogden, of New-Jersey; William
Wayne, Richard Dale, Grant Weidman and J. M.
Caldwell, of Pennsylvania; Felix Warley, of South
Carolina; Generals F. T. Locke and C. K. Graham,
Colonels Charles S. Truesdale, J. Wilson and Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Dalrymple, W. Henry Birbeck,
David Green Haskins, H. Hughes, A. Keys, and
many others belonging either to the Loyal Legion
or the Society of the Cincinnati, or being descendants of Revolutionary heroes. There were a number of ladies on the stand who were either the wives
and daughters of Governors of States, or else related and daughters of Governors of States, or else related to those above mentioned, besides a fair sprinkling of military men unattached.

After a brief diversion occasioned by the passage uptown of the President, General Grant and Benja-

min Harris Brewster, the occupants of the stand fell back on purchasing programmes from the hawkers, who offered no less than four varieties as being the "only official," and discussing the weather and chances of rain. They were not left long in doubt as to the latter point. At a quarter to 10 the first umbrellas were unfurled, and in ten minutes the square and as much of Fifth-ave. as could be seen looked like the scaly back of some gigantic and dripping submarine monster. Everyone meanwhile possessed himself with damp patience and waited for the first signs of the parade. Much interest was taken in the efforts of a park policeman to oust an urchin from the topmost branches of one of the trees near the monument; as fast as the execrating officer barked his shins by scrambling up one side the boy descended out of his reach on the other. At last a lucky clutch at his heel was successful, and the pair rolled on the ground in a muddy embrace. At length the efforts of the policemen to clear the roadway caused a flutter of excitement and revived to some degree the hopes which the rain had nearly washed away. The skill displayed by the officers received favorable comment and when at last the line of mounted policemen came slowly down, good humor prevailed and the swelling cheer which marked the passage of the President was heartily joined in and handkerchiefs were fluttered and hats waved as he bent forward and transled his hat in acknowledgment. Next to the gigantic and dripping submarine monster. Everydent was heartily joined in and handkerchiefs were fluttered and hats waved as he bent forward and touched his hat in acknowledgment. Next to the President, General Butler perhaps received the loudest cheers, though they smacked somewhat of the ironical. The first of the annoying waits which delayed the procession at frequent intervals took place when the carriages, most of them empty, assigned to the Historical Societies were abreast of the stand. As soon as General Shaler and the first regiment, composing the Second Division, had passed, the occupants of the stand began to thin out, although the majority remained until the New-York regiments had filed past. Of these latter the 7th, the 22d and the 71st past. Of these latter the 7th, the 22d and the 71st were received with loudest approval. By the time that the independent organizations, including the Boston Old Guard and the Continental Guards of Newburg and New-York, who escorted the Washington coach, had passed the stand was almost deserted. The desire to see the firemen alone induced the persevering stragglers to remain.

At 2 o'clock an unpleasant incident occurred. The wife of Assistant-Adjutant Colonel Phelps, who was on the stand accompanied by her daughter, was overcome by the excitement and cold and fell forward in a fit. She was raised up, and in a few minutes a doctor was assisting her and she soon recovpast. Of these latter the 7th, the 22d and the 71st

utes a doctor was assisting her and she soon recov-

utes a doctor was assisting her and she soon recovered. A cab was sent for and she was able to proceed home unattended.

It was past 2 o'clock before the Sons of Veterans had ended the Third Division and the various Veteran Corps, including the well-greeted Zouaves, had filed past the stand, and what was to many the most interesting part of the parade began. There were not above a score of persons on the stand to greet the old "Big Six," the "Live Oak" and the mary quaint old flower-bedecked engines and hose-reeis which were dragged along by the red-coated volunteers. It was nearly 3 o'clock, or more than four hours from the time the first carriage passed unteers. It was nearly 3 o'clock, or more than four hours from the time the first carriage passed before the strangely be-dizzened Tammany braves, and the whooping and yelling Hibermian societies dragged their muddy way past the Worth Monument. One of the most conneal features of the parade, as seen from the stand, was the presence of a huge hole some six inches deep and too large to be stepped across either way. As this filled with water it became the delight of the small boys to watch each unhappy parader as he was perfone obliged to step into it and splash the water up to his ears. Soon the assembly on the stand saw the point of the joke, and each shower of muddy water was hailed with a roar of laughter. At 3 o'clock the stand was a pile of wet and muddy boards tenanted by the irrepressible small boy.

DOWN FIFTH-AVE. AND TRROUGH FOURTEENTH-ST.

DOWN FIFTH-AVE. AND THROUGH FOURTEENTH-ST. After leaving Madison Square the line of march was down Fifth-ave, and through Fourteenth-st. to Union Square. Every window was filled with faces and their were crowds on the sidewalks. When the 7th Regiment, with its steady marching columns passed the Lotos and Union Club houses, it was greeted with prolonged cheers and shouts of warm approval. The ladies in the balconies waved handkerchiefs and flags in recognition of the soldiers below, and the boys in the treetops screamed until they were red in the face. Later on the 5th (colored) Connecticnt National Guard came in for its share of notice. Perhaps the greatest enthusiasm of the hour was occasioned by the red-shirted volunteer firemen. Many were the expressions of wonder made on all sides as the old fire machines, decorated with flowers and specimens of the taxidermist's skill, were being drawn by. It was while the rain was falling in torrents, and one of the Connecticut regiments was waiting for the was while the rain was falling in torrents, and one of the Connecticut regiments was waiting for the head of the column to proceed, that a solemn-faced aide-de-camp pulled a pint flask of whiskey from the inside pocket of his overcoat and gravely handed it to his colonel, who took a long and a strong pull from the contents of the said flask, after which it went the rounds of the said flask, after which it went the rounds of the said flask after which it went the rounds of the staff. The crowd sent up a great shout of laughter as the solemn-faced man, after squeezing the empty flask, threw it in disgust upon the pavement. The decorations upon the buildings of Gregg Brothers and the Fifth Avenue Carpet Company, near Fourteenth-st., were elaborate.

THE SECOND REVIEWING-STAND. It was about 11 o'clock when two policemen, mounted on horses whose sides shone with rain, and made frequent sallies into the basement of the Hotel Bristol.

After the procession had started the crowd cheered frequently. The old Washington coach, the President and Cabinet, the 7th, 22d, 23d and 13th Regiments, the handsomely uniformed visiting companies, the firemen and the veteran soldiers were all warmly greeted. There were large gatherings in the windows of the Windsor Hotel, the Union League and University Club, and they cheered at times with a will. One of the bands of music, with gentle irony, played "Wait till the clouds roll by, Jennie." Some of the soldiers drew their capes over their heads, giving them the appearance of washerwomen with shawls on. Oil-cloth coverings were drawn over some of the handsomer flags to protect them from the weather.

The decorations on the houses between Pifty-seventh-st, and Madison Square consisted mainly of